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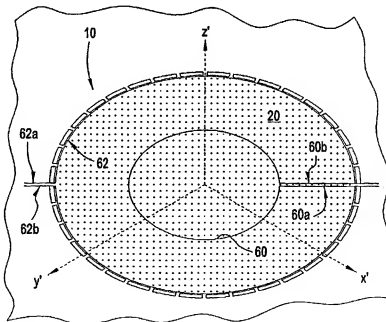
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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY-BOZEMAN [US/US]; 304 Montana Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): HIMMER, Phillip, A. [US/US]; Montana State University-Bozeman, 304 Montana Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717 (US). DICKEN-SHEETS, David, L. [US/US]; Montana State University-Bozeman, 304 Montana Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717 (US).
- (54) Agents: VEITENHEIMER, Erich, E., III et al.; Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, LLP, 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004 (US).
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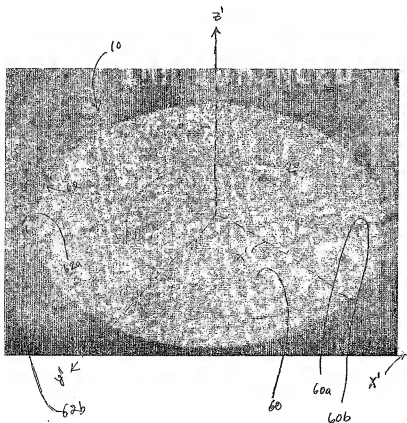
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(57) Abstract: An optical element with multi-layer composites that deforms to reduce optical aberrations in off-axis optic. Methods are also described in relation to the optical element.



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OFF-AXIS VARIABLE FOCUS AND ABERRATION CONTROL MIRRORS AND METHOD

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

- 5 This application claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/442,315, filed January 24, 2003, the complete and entire disclosure of which is specifically incorporated by reference into the present application.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 10 This invention relates generally to deformable mirrors. In one aspect, the invention also relates to focus control of deformable mirrors. In addition, this invention also relates to methods of using the deformable mirrors. Further, this invention also relates to a method of fabricating the deformable mirrors.

15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

All publications and patent applications herein are incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

- 20 The following description includes information that may be useful in understanding the present invention. It is not an admission that any of the information provided herein is prior art or relevant to the presently claimed inventions, or that any publication specifically or implicitly referenced is prior art.

- Micro-electro-mechanical deformable mirrors ("MEMS-DMs") are useful for wavefront manipulation in imaging and beam forming systems. High degree-of-freedom mirrors are used to correct for random aberration from sources such as atmospheric turbulence. These mirrors are distinguished by the use of a large number of actuation sites, and can adopt complex surface shapes. Low degree-of-freedom mirrors can be designed for specific wavefront correction such as focus control. These mirrors cannot deform arbitrarily, but are intended to provide a variable amount of specified wavefront correction. In some applications a high degree-of-freedom mirror may be suitable to provide the same correction that a low degree-of-freedom mirror offers, but at the expense of a significantly more complex interface and control scheme. For applications

such as endoscopic imaging systems, a simple interface and fast, precise wavefront correction for focus control and spherical aberration correction is desired.

Previously we described circular silicon nitride membrane mirrors for focus control (P. Himmer and D. Dickensheets, "Micromachined silicon nitride deformable mirrors for focus control", Optic Letters, Vol. 26, No. 16 (August 15, 2001) and "High speed, large deflection deformable mirrors for focus and spherical aberration control", IEEE/LEOS Optical MEMS, Lugano, Switzerland (2002)). There mirrors employed two annular actuation zones to achieve spherical aberration free focus control, and also offered the possibility of correcting up to two waves of spherical aberration, measured at $\lambda = 660$ nm. Use of these mirrors in an optical system necessitates the use of a beam splitter, if the incidence angle of the beam is to be normal to the mirror surface. Using the circular mirror with an incidence angle other than 90 degrees can eliminate the need for a beam splitter, but introduces off-axis aberrations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based, in part, on the discovery that membranes designed specifically for off-axis incidence of the optical beam can achieve diffraction-limited focus control in a miniature system.

In one aspect of the invention, a deformable optical element is provided. The deformable element includes a reflective surface and at least one actuator. The reflective surface receives a light beam defining an incident beam axis and includes a deformable member. The deformable member has a surface that defines at least one zone movable relative to the incident beam axis. The at least one actuator is coupled to the at least one zone of the reflective surface. The reflective surface is oriented oblique to the incident beam axis so that upon actuation of the at least one actuator, the at least one zone deforms to approximate a paraboloid section and reflects the light towards a focusing plane spaced from the reflective surface such that a magnitude of wavefront aberrations of the light beam is reduced to about 20 percent of the wavelength of the light beam.

In another aspect of the invention, a method of providing an image with reduced optical aberrations using a deformable optical element having a reflective surface is provided. The method can be achieved by displacing the reflective surface along an axis generally orthogonal to the reflective surface so that the reflective surface deforms into

an approximation of a sectioned surface of a paraboloid; and providing a light beam along an incident axis oblique to the sectioned surface such that optical aberrations in the image formed by the reflected light beam is reduced.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a method of fabricating a deformable
5 optical element on a silicon substrate is provided. The method can be achieved by forming a di-electric composite member that has a parabolic surface of curvature formed by a sectioned portion of a parabolic reflector when the composite member is energized by at least one electrical conductive material.

Other advantages and features of the present invention become apparent to one
10 skilled in the art upon reviewing the specification and the drawings provided herein. Thus, further objects and advantages of the present invention will be clear from the description that follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15

Figure 1 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a composite dielectric optical element according to a preferred embodiment.

Figure 2 illustrates the partial etching of the optical element to provide for an air gap.

20 Figure 3 illustrates the final etching of the optical element of Figure 2 to provide for a predetermined airgap according to a preferred embodiment.

Figure 4 illustrates the curvature of the surface of a preferred embodiment by interference photography.

Figure 5 illustrates the curvature of the optical element according to a preferred
25 embodiment as being generally in agreement with theoretical surface of curvature.

Figure 6A is a graphical representations showing paraboloid with off-axis segment highlighted and showing coordinate system used in the evaluation of the optical surface.

Figures 6B and 6C are tangential cross sections of a paraboloid rotated to 45
30 degrees. Original axes are labeled as x, y, and z, rotated axes are labeled as x', y' and z'. Solid lines indicate portion of a paraboloid used as the mirror.

Figure 6D illustrates different off-axis paraboloids with different focal lengths, shown with the corresponding focused beams.

Figure 7 is a pictorial representation of the optical element of the preferred embodiments with the actuators formed thereon.

5 Figure 8 is illustration of a wavefront aberration in the reflected beam, along the tangential section. The x-axis represents the radial position in the optical beam. Focal lengths indicated in the figure are the effective focal length of the membrane mirror.

 Figures 9A-9C are experimental data of a preferred embodiment. Specifically, the experimental data illustrate optical wavefront aberrations for the deformable mirror
10 with respective focal lengths of 70 mm, 50 mm and 36 mm.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art in related
15 technical fields. Although any methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, the preferred methods and materials are described.

 Figures 1-9 illustrate the preferred embodiments. In particular, a partially completed composite member 10 is shown in Figure 1. The member 10 can include a
20 dielectric substrate material 12 such as, for example, silicon, capstan, or Mylar. A thermal oxide layer 14 is disposed on the dielectric substrate 12. A nitride layer can be formed on the thermal oxide layer 14. A sacrificial phosphosilicate glass layer 16 is also provided. A metallic layer 20 can also be formed on the nitride layer 18 to provide for a conductive and reflective surface. Preferably, the glass layer 16 is about 200 nanometer
25 thick, the nitride layer is about 1 micron thick LPCVD low-stress silicon nitride with residual stress of between 50-100 MPa, the metallic layer 20 is a sputtered deposited layer of chromium of about 50 Angstrom thick and gold of about 1000 Angstrom thick. In a preferred embodiment, the topmost metal layer is patterned into two conductive members that define respective electrodes for an electrostatic actuator.

30 As shown in Figure 2, a sacrificial oxide etching process is preferably provided to remove the glass layer 16. Preferably, the etching process utilizes an acid etching process such as, for example, HF acid. As shown in Figure 3, an anisotropic etching

process is preferably provided to remove some of the dielectric layer 12, which can be wet or dry type. The optical element 10 is shown in Figure 3 with air gaps between the nitride layer 8 and the dielectric material 12.

The optical element 10 is deformable upon application of electromotive force to the metallic layer 20. Specifically, as shown by an interference pattern generated in Figure 4, a preferred embodiment of the optical element can be deformed to provide a surface of curvature that approximates a paraboloid section. The surface of curvature in the preferred embodiment of Figure 4 is plotted as a plurality of indicia on a graph to show the profile of the surface of curvature in Figure 5. In Figure 5, the surface profile of the optical element 10 is denoted by dotted indicia that fit within the solid line denoting a fourth order polynomial parabola, thereby showing that the surface of curvature is suitable as an optical reflector element. That is, when the optical element 10 is deformed to form a parabolic optical surface such as, for example, in Figure 5, the optical element 10 provides many advantages as compared to other optical elements. One advantage, as compared to a spherical reflector is the virtual reduction of astigmatism when used as an off-axis reflector, i.e., a reflector surface that provides a surface oblique to the incident beam axis. That is, for infinite conjugate imaging, an off-axis parabolic mirror can provide a generally aberration free image for a beam incident to the axis of symmetry of the parabolic mirror. Reference is now made to Figures 6A to 6D to provide an exemplary illustration of how a parabolic surface can be generated so that the optical element 10 can be controlled to approximate such parabolic surface.

Referring to Figure 6A, a reflective parabolic surface 40 can be generated by utilization of a sectioned portion of a parabolic optical element 50. The parabolic element 50 can be a parabolic reflector known generally as a circular paraboloid. One technique of generating the parabolic surface can be extending a virtual plane through the circular paraboloid at a desired angle of incident θ so that the surface formed by the virtual plane has an oval outer perimeter connected to a parabolic sectioned surface. Another technique can be by extending a first virtual plane at the desired angle of incident θ , and thereafter delineating the outer perimeter of such sectioned surface with a plurality of virtual planes extending generally orthogonal to the first virtual plane. In the

latter technique, the outer perimeter can be of any suitable polygonal shapes, such as, for example, four to eight or more sides defining the outer perimeter.

In Figure 6A, the parabolic element 50 can be represented by a paraboloid on a cartesian coordinate. In particular, where the parabolic is symmetrical about axis z, the parabolic element 50 can be defined by the general equation $z = a(x^2 + y^2)$ with orthogonal axes x and y. Upon the extension of a virtual plane through the paraboloid, a sectioned surface of curvature is formed. The sectioned surface can be defined by rotation of the coordinate axes x, y, and z about an axis generally parallel to the y axis to define a shifted coordinate x', y' and z' over angle θ . When viewed against a plane defined by the new axes z' and y' (Fig. 6B) the sectioned surface can be seen to be asymmetric about the z' axis (i.e., a tangential section). And as viewed against a plane defined by axes z' and y' in Figure 6B, the sectioned paraboloid surface can be seen to be generally symmetrical about the z' (i.e., a sagittal section). Depending on where the sectioned surface is taken on a given paraboloid, different focal lengths can also be obtained, as shown in Figure 6D.

As shown in Figure 7, the optical element 10 is preferably provided with two actuators 60 and 62. The first actuator 60 can be formed to surround proximate a central portion of the optical element 10 with electrical connectors 60a and 60b for electrical communication with an electromotive source. The second actuator 62 surrounds the first actuator 60 and located proximate the outer perimeter of the optical element 10. It should be noted that other configurations and arrangements of the actuators can be provided such as, for example, different spacings between the first and second zones or actuators or more than two actuators. Furthermore, the actuators can be formed as segmented portions or continuous portions depending on the desired deformation of the optical element 10. Corresponding connectors 62a and 62b are provided for electrical communication with an electromotive source. The two actuators 60 and 62 can be provided with differential voltages (e.g., different voltage levels) so that the surface 20 is deformed into a sectioned paraboloid surface along axis z'. The surface 20 or portions of the surface 20 can be moved at any suitable displacement and configuration to provide a desired surface of curvature. In the preferred embodiments, the displacement of the surface 20 can be 1.25 to 2.5 microns, and as high as 5 microns. Alternatively, the two

actuators can be provided with the same voltage such that both actuators can operate as a single actuator.

While silicon nitride is the preferred material to use to make the deformable mirrors of the present invention, any suitable materials may be used to make the mirrors.

- 5 For example, polymeric materials useful in making the mirrors of the present invention. Such polymeric materials may be identified by one skilled in the art using standard laboratory techniques based on the disclosures herein.

- Examples of preferred materials to use in manufacturing the deformable mirrors of the present invention include but are not limited to silicon nitride, polysilica and
10 Mylar®.

- The preparation of silicone elastomers is well known to one skilled in the art. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 3,996,187 ("Optically Clear Filled Silicone Elastomers") and 6,013,715 ("Thermoplastic Silicone Elastomers"); Kleemann and Weber, Elastomer Processing: Formulas and Tables, Hanser Gardner Publications
15 (1998); Cheremisinoff (Editor), Elastomer Technology Handbook, CRC Press (1993) and Donskoi, Physico-Chemistry of Elastomer Heat-Shielding Materials, Nova Science Publishers (1998), each of which is specifically incorporated by reference in its entirety.

- Silicon nitride may be used instead of silicon for the ribbon material to give a faster response time (due to higher resonant frequency), higher power handling capability
20 (due to lower coefficient of thermal expansion and very high temperature resistance), and longer life. The natural frequency of the device is a matter of design and may be determined by a choice of dimensions, including the thickness and span of the ribbon, and the materials employed, including their particular properties such as deposition-induced stress.

- 25 The general details for fabricating deformable mirrors are well known to those skilled in the relevant art. See, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,661,561; 6,656,768; 6,507,082; 6,398,372; 6,293,680; 6,236,490; 6,181,459; 6,108,121; 6,002,661; 5,986,795; 5,777,807; 5,661,592 and 5,311,360, all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

30 EXAMPLES

It is believed that by using an optical element 10 with an elliptical boundary (as shown and described in the preferred embodiments), the optical element 10 reduces the

astigmatism introduced by a circular membrane mirror. In the preferred embodiment of the optical element 10, the optical element can be mirrors having dimensions of 1.414 mm by 1 mm, for the length major and minor axes respectively, resulting in an ellipticity of 1.414. Two actuation zones can be used in these examples to provide control over spherical aberration. Perimeter segmentation allows for a lower actuation voltage and improved surface figure of the resulting devices. It has been demonstrated that deflections of up to 2.7 microns for the optical element 10 can be provided, while maintaining optical aberration of the reflected wavefront to less than $(\lambda \div 8)$, measured at $\lambda = 660$ nm.

The required optical mirror shape for off-axis focusing depends upon the imaging system configurations. For infinite conjugate imaging, an off-axis parabolic mirror will yield an aberration free system configuration. For infinite conjugate imaging, an off-axis parabolic mirror will yield an aberration free image for a beam incident parallel to the axis of symmetry of the paraboloid.

Figure 6A illustrates a beam with a preferable incidence angle of 45° with respect to the local surface normal such that the beam is reflected onto a focusing plane such as, one locate. The beam comes to a focus at the paraboloid focus, incurring both a right angle redirection as well as focusing.

As an example, for a 45° of incidence, the chief ray reflects off of the paraboloid at point P_0 , given by the following formula:

$$(x_0, z_0) = (1/(2a), 1/(4a))$$

where a is the quadratic coefficient of the paraboloid specified in Equation 1.

$$z = a(x^2 + y^2) \quad (1)$$

To calculate the necessary shape of the reflective membrane centered at P_0 , the coordinate system shifted to P_0 and rotated by 45° about an axis parallel to y and intersecting P_0 . The new primed coordinates are illustrated in Figure 1. This results in Equation 2, for the paraboloidal section in the new coordinate system.

$$(a/2) z'^2 + ay'^2 + (a/2)x'^2 - ax'z' - \sqrt{2}z' = 0 \quad (2)$$

The tangential section is taken in the $y' = 0$ plane, give by Equation 3 for tangential curvature.

$$az'^2 - 2z'(\sqrt{2} + ax') + ax'^2 = 0 \quad (3)$$

The sagittal section is taken in the $x' = 0$ plane and is given by Equation 4 for sagittal curvature.

$$\frac{1}{2}(az'^2) + ay'^2 - \sqrt{2}z' = 0 \quad (4)$$

The tangential curvature is not symmetric in x' , and can only be approximated with a symmetric surface. The sagittal surface described by Equation 4 is an ellipse, and is symmetric in y' . The tangential surface is shown in detail in Figure 2.

Because of the small membrane displacements, the z'^2 term in Equations 3 and 4 can be dropped without introducing significant error. Typical z' displacements are no more than 4 microns, making the z'^2 terms several orders of magnitude smaller than the remaining terms. To facilitate comparison to the surface curvature measured from the elliptical membranes, Equation 3 can be approximated using a Taylor's series expansion, dropping terms of order greater than 4. The resulting expressions for surface deformation along the tangential and sagittal sections are given in Equation 5, for tangential section, and Equation 6, for sagittal section.

$$z'(x') \equiv ((\sqrt{2}a)/4)x'^2 - (a^2/8)x'^3 + ((\sqrt{2}a^3)/16)x'^4 \quad (5)$$

$$z'(y') \equiv ((\sqrt{2}a)/2)x'^2 \quad (6)$$

The effective focal length of the 45° off-axis paraboloidal mirror is $1/(2a)$, twice the focal length of the paraboloid which is $1/4a$. Furthermore, the effective curvature of the mirror surface along the sagittal section is twice the curvature along the tangential section. Figure 6D illustrates paraboloids corresponding to three different focal lengths for the reflective membrane.

The surface curvature of a membrane can be obtained within the framework of the theory of elasticity using Poisson's equation (Timoshenko and Goodier, "Theory of Elasticity", Engineering Societies Monographs, 3rd edition, McGraw Hill (1970)).

Equation 7 gives the solution for an elliptical boundary with a uniform load and in-plane tension.

$$z' = (pa^2b^2((x'^2/a^2) + (y'^2/b^2))) \div 2T(a^2 + b^2) \quad (7)$$

The mechanical constants in Equation 7 are defined as follows: p is the applied uniform pressure and T is the membrane tension. The major axis half width a and the minor axis half width b are related by $a = eb$ where e is the eccentricity of the ellipse. The coordinate system (x', y', z') is shown in Figure 6A. The major axis is x' , the minor axis is y' , and z' is the membrane deflection. In both sagittal (minor axis) and tangential (major axis) directions membrane curvature is parabolic. The membrane's tangential and sagittal parabolic coefficients a_{2t}' and a_{2s}' can be related by the ratio given by Equation 8.

$$(a_{2t}' + a_{2s}') = (b'^2 + a'^2) \quad (8)$$

The ratio of the parabolic curvatures is the square of the inverse of the eccentricity. For an eccentricity of $\sqrt{2}$ membrane theory predicts the sagittal parabolic curvature will be twice that of the tangential curvature. This is the required curvature relationship for the off-axis mirror with 45° beam incidence angle.

Because the membrane should deform as a paraboloid in x' and y' , it will introduce aberration onto the reflected beam. The aberration may be calculated by comparing the membrane deflection predicted by Equation 7 to the desired surface shape specified by Equation 2. Considering only the sagittal section ($x' = 0$), it is apparent that the aberration should be zero when evaluated along this section. That is because both Equation 7 and Equation 6 show only y'^2 dependence. The tangential section will exhibit finite aberration.

For a surface with small displacement z' , an optical wavefront incident at 45° will experience an optical path retardation given by $n\sqrt{2}z'$, where n is the index of refraction of the medium. We define the optical wavefront aberration of our membrane mirrors as

$w = \sqrt{2(z'_{ref} - z'_{memb})}$, where z'_{ref} is the reference surface of the off-axis paraboloid given in Equation 2 (or Equations 5 and 6 for tangential and sagittal sections, respectively), and z'_{memb} is the surface deflection of the membrane. Figure 4 shows the tangential section optical wavefront aberration anticipated for our membrane mirrors, based on the uniform load membrane approximation given in Equation 7. For focal lengths longer than 10 mm, this theory predicts aberrations less than 0.06 microns peak-to-peak, which is on the order of $(\lambda/10)$ for visible wavelengths.

The elliptical mirrors were preferably fabricated using a silicon nitride surface micromachining process. This process uses a sacrificial phosphosilicate glass (PSG) layer, and incorporates a bulk silicon etch following the sacrificial release etch. The purpose of the bulk etch is to create an arbitrary deep air cavity, thereby allowing large actuation distances. Because the bulk silicon etch creates the cavity, the PSG sacrificial layer can be made as thin as diffusion of the PSG etchant will allow.

The mirrors are preferably fabricated on silicon (100) wafers, which is preferred for the final anisotropic bulk etch. An 8% PSG layer 200 nm thick is deposited as the sacrificial layer. The mirror structural layer is 1 micron thick LPCVD low-stress nitride. Residual stress measurements place the residual stress between 50 – 100 Mpa. A chrome-gold metalization layer is sputtered on top of the silicon nitride to serve as the reflective mirror surface as well as the actuation electrodes. The chrome layer is ~50 Å thick and is used for adhesion promotion. The gold layer is 1000 Å thick which has proven sufficient for actuation and reflectivity. The top metal layer is patterned into two separate electrodes: an inner electrode (500 x 707 microns) and an outer annular electrode. See Figure 1 for a pictorial cross-section illustrating the fabrication sequence (left) and a top view of the elliptical mirror (Figure 7). Figures 2 and 3 provide pictorial representations of the release process.

Measurement of surface curvature is obtained using a Mirau interferometric Nikon M-Plan 10x DI microscope objective. Tilt of the sample generates an interference pattern across the surface of the mirror. As shown in the top view of the optical element 10 in Figure 4, interference fringe locations, along a cross section, give the surface curvature of that cross section. Each fringe represents 330 nm, or half the wavelength, for 660 nm laser diode illumination. After subtracting off the linear tilt of the mirror, the fringe spatial locations vs. relative surface height are fit with an even fourth order

polynomial. The sagittal (indicated by the white line in Figure 4) and the tangential directions are independently measured using this method.

Data sets are obtained for a series of inner and outer electrode voltage pairs. Resulting data sets are interpolated to obtain second and fourth order coefficients for any arbitrary [inner, outer] voltage pair. The polynomial fit surface figures can be compared
5 against the desired optical shape and to the shape predicted from membrane theory. As an example of the measurements described herein, Figure 5 provides the experimental data for a 1 x 1.414 mm elliptical mirror.

Measured aberration of the optical wavefront is shown for three minor deflections
10 in Figures 9A, 9B and 9C. The wavefront aberration is the optical path difference between the theoretical off-axis paraboloid reflector and the 4th order polynomial fit of the experimental surface figure data. Both tangential and sagittal sections are shown, with tangential data plotted with respect to a reduced distance, corresponding to the projection of the tilted elliptical reflector onto a surface that is normal to the beam
15 propagation direction. Table 1 provides the polynomial coefficients tabulated for the sagittal and tangential sections as shown in Figure 7. The theoretical sagittal parabolic curvature coefficients a_2 , corresponding to twice the measured tangential a_2 coefficient, is shown in Table 1 as well. These coefficients apply to mirror (x', y') coordinates.

Table 1. Quadratic and quartic curvature coefficients for the deformed mirror data in Figure 7.

Effective Focal Length	Applied Voltage in Volts (inner, outer)	Center Deflection		Measured Coefficients		Theoretical Curvature
				Tangential	Sagittal	Sagittal
∞	(0,0)	0	a_2	-1.2×10^{-8}	-4.7×10^{-8}	0
			a_4	4.5×10^{-13}	3.1×10^{-13}	0
70 nm	(108,110)	1.25 microns(μm)	a_2	2.5×10^{-8}	5.3×10^{-6}	5.05×10^{-6}
			a_4	2.6×10^{-13}	-1.4×10^{-12}	0
50 nm	(118,126)	1.75 microns(μm)	a_2	3.5×10^{-6}	7.7×10^{-6}	7.07×10^{-6}
			a_4	2.0×10^{-14}	-2.7×10^{-12}	0
36 nm	(125,141)	2.50 microns(μm)	a_2	4.7×10^{-6}	1.1×10^{-5}	9.8×10^{-6}
			a_4	5.5×10^{-13}	-3.2×10^{-12}	0

For a mid-range focus adjustment, the relative inner and outer electrode voltages may be changed to effect more than one wave of spherical aberration adjustment, positive or negative. For the range of focal lengths given in Table 1, it is possible to null the fourth-order term altogether for either the tangential or sagittal section. However, for the electrode design that we used it is not possible to simultaneously null the fourth-order term for both sagittal and tangential sections. The voltage pairs that are listed in Table 1 were chosen to balance the spherical aberration and parabolic curvature terms for the two sections, in order to minimize overall peak-to-peak aberrations of the mirror. For focal lengths ranging from ∞ to 36 mm, wavefront aberration could be maintained to less than 0.13 microns, corresponding to approximately

($\lambda \div 5$) for 660 nm illumination.

The fourth-order aberration observed in the measured surface figure data illustrates the departure of the fabricated mirrors from a simple uniformly-loaded membrane model. As the membrane is deflected, the change in the air gap beneath the membrane results in a non-uniform pressure across the surface. The center experiences a

greater force than the perimeter, which is compensated by increasing the voltage on the outer electrode. For large deflections this is a significant effect.

With appropriate choice of inner and outer electrode voltages, the spherical aberration along the tangential section can be made arbitrarily small, so that parabolic curvature obtains and the residual aberration becomes the theoretical minimum
5 illustrated in Figure 8. In this case, however, the spherical aberration along the sagittal section becomes the dominant aberration. The overall aberration of the off-axis reflector can be significantly reduced if a redesign of the electrodes is made so that simultaneous correction of the fourth-order curvature for both sagittal and tangential sections was
10 possible. In that case, focal lengths as short as 10 mm with a 1 mm diameter pupil should be possible to achieve, while maintaining less than 0.06 microns optical wavefront aberrations, which is ($\lambda + 10$) at 660 nm. Nevertheless, the non-optimized mirrors of this example still exhibit less than ($\lambda + 5$) aberration for focal lengths ranging from ∞ to 36 mm.

Thus, this example demonstrates focus control mirrors designed for a 45° beam incidence angle. It should be noted, however, that other appropriate angles of incident can be used. Two actuation zones provide control over surface figure, and allow maintaining peak-to-peak wavefront aberration to less than 0.13 microns over a focus adjustment range from ∞ to 36 mm. Theoretical analysis predicts that elliptical
20 membranes used for a 1 mm diameter beam should be able to maintain less than 0.6 microns peak-to-peak wavefront aberration for focal lengths as short as 10 mm. An optimized two-zone actuator will allow a practical device to achieve similar performance.

Deformable mirrors ("DMs") have potential applications in any technology
25 involving laser and optical systems, including but not limited to industry, medicine, defense and consumer products. Examples of some specific technologies where DMs are particularly useful are provided below.

Optical Communications. Free-space optical communication concepts provide wireless links that are covert (cannot be intercepted), un-jammable, and low power when
30 compared to radio-frequency alternatives. DMs can be used to reduce the beam divergence, which reduces the size and power of the laser transmitters and compensate for atmospheric distortion. Operational uses include satellite communication space-to-

space, space-to-aircraft, and space-to-ground - and last mile data transmission to link fiber optical trunks to end-user equipment.

Laser Rangefinders, Designators, and Trackers. Hardware ranging from hand-held to aircraft-mounted systems could benefit from DM laser beam improvement to
5 increase effective range and/or reduce physical size and electrical power requirements of the laser. Another use can be for optical readers in optical disk drives such as CD-ROM, CD-Read/Write, DVD-ROM or DVD-Read/Write.

Surveillance Imaging Systems. Whether used for direct viewing or video camera monitoring and recording, surveillance systems could benefit from the real-time
10 atmospheric distortion and vibration compensation afforded by an active deformable mirror.

Large-Aperture Cameras. The cost of the large, high-quality lenses required for long-range, high-resolution, low-light cameras (film, digital and video) is prohibitive for many applications and users. If the optical system includes a deformable mirror to
15 correct lens aberrations, the lens elements can be of much poorer quality and, hence, lower cost.

Biomedical Imaging. Several types of imaging instruments are used in the biomedical field. Examples of the use of DMs in medical instrumentation include but are not limited to catheters and spectroscopic instruments. Many of these types of
20 medical instruments could benefit from improved focus, clarity, and resolution. The ophthalmoscope, for example, is used to image the eye's retina for diagnosing various diseases and conditions. The quality of the retinal image is reduced by the optical aberrations and imperfections of the eye's lens. Experiments with DMs have shown diagnostically significant improvement in ophthalmoscope performance.

Space Observation and Photography. One of the first applications to turn to deformable mirrors was the field of astronomy. The atmosphere not only causes the stars to twinkle but distorts images of the planets and space vehicles. Several modern
25 telescopes built with deformable mirrors provide previously unattainable performance.

Holography. DMs are also used in holographic projections. See, for example, J.
30 M. Florence and R. O. Gale, "Coherent optical correlator using a deformable mirror device spatial light modulator in the Fourier plane," Applied Optics, 27(11):2091-2093 (1988).

3-D Display Systems. DMs are used to generate multiple focal planes within a scanned light display, or virtual retinal display (VRD). See, for example, McQuaide *et al.*, SID 02 Digest, 50.4:1-4; Suyama *et al.*, Japanese Journal of Applied Physics, 39:480:2000; Ashizaki *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,355,181; U.S. Patent No. 5,467,104; and Mills *et al.*, SPIE 507:93 (1984).

The publications discussed herein are provided solely for their disclosure prior to the filing date of the present application. Nothing herein is to be construed as an admission that the present invention is not entitled to antedate such publication by virtue of prior invention.

While the invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood that it is capable of further modifications and this application is intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention following, in general, the principles of the invention and including such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice within the art to which the invention pertains and as may be applied to the essential features hereinbefore set forth and as follows in the scope of the appended claims.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. A deformable optical element comprising:

a reflective surface that receives a light beam defining an incident beam axis, the reflective surface including a deformable member having a surface defining at least one zone movable relative to the incident beam axis; and

at least one actuator coupled to the at least one zone of the reflective surface, the reflective surface being oriented oblique to the incident beam axis so that upon actuation of the at least one actuators, the at least one zone deforms to approximate a paraboloid section and reflects the light towards a focusing plane spaced from the reflective surface such that a magnitude of wavefront aberrations of the light beam is reduced to about 20 percent of the wavelength of the light beam.

2. The deformable optical element of claim 1, wherein the paraboloid section comprises a section of a paraboloid reflector having the shape defined by $z = a(x^2 + y^2)$, where z defines an axis extending through the center of the paraboloid reflector with x , and y defining orthogonal axes with respect to each other and the z axis, and a is the quadratic coefficient for the paraboloid reflector.

3. The deformable optical element of claim 2, wherein the paraboloid section comprises a section defined by a point on the parabolic reflector having the axis x rotated at an angle θ about an axis parallel to the y axis so that the point is located on a new coordinate axes z' , x' and y' .

4. The deformable optical element of claim 3, wherein the angle θ comprises at least one angle where a wavefront aberration is less than 0.13 microns proximate the focusing plane over a focal length of at least 36 millimeters.

5. The deformable optical element of claim 4, wherein the angle comprises an angle of approximately 45 degrees such that the paraboloid section is defined by $(a/2)z'^2 + ay'^2 + a/2 x'^2 - ax'z' - (\sqrt{2})z'z = 0$.

6. The deformable optical element of claim 3, wherein the optical element comprises a plurality of layers, and one of the layers includes a metal layer on at least one of the plurality of layers.
7. The deformable optical element of claim 6, wherein the metal layer comprises at least one reflective layer comprising of at least one of: gold, palladium, platinum, chromium, aluminum, tantalum, titanium, and combinations thereof.
8. The deformable optical element of claim 7, wherein the metal layer is in conducts electrons from an electromotive source.
9. The deformable optical element of claim 8, wherein the plurality of layers comprises the metal layer with a first surface exposed to the light beam and a second surface coupled to a nitride layer that couples to a thermal oxide of silicon and a silicon substrate with an air gap formed between the nitride layer and the silicon substrate.
10. The deformable optical element of claim 9, wherein the metal layer comprises a chromium layer bonded to a gold layer with the chromium layer having a thickness less than the gold layer.
11. The deformable optical element of claim 8, wherein the plurality of layers comprises the metal layer with a first surface exposed to the light beam and a second surface coupled to a nitride layer that couples to a substrate of at least one of polysilica, captan and Mylar® or combinations thereof.
12. The deformable optical element of claim 1, wherein the at least one actuator comprises a first actuator surrounding a second actuator on the deformable member, and one of the first and second actuators is operable to move the deformable member over a distance of about 1.25 microns (1.25 μm).
13. A method of providing an image using a deformable optical element having a reflective surface, the method comprising:

displacing the reflective surface along an axis generally orthogonal to the reflective surface so that the reflective surface deforms into an approximation of a sectioned surface of a paraboloid;

providing a light beam along an incident axis oblique to the sectioned surface such that optical aberrations in the image formed by the reflected light beam is reduced.

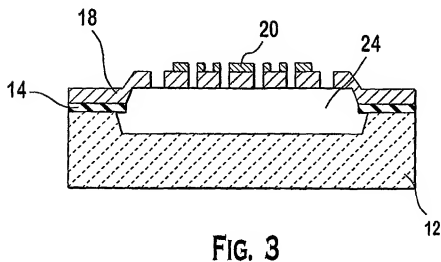
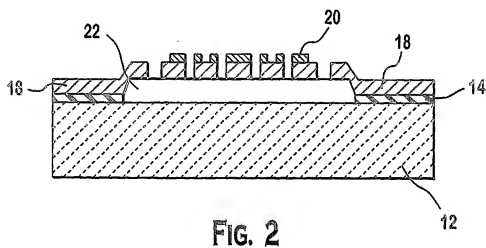
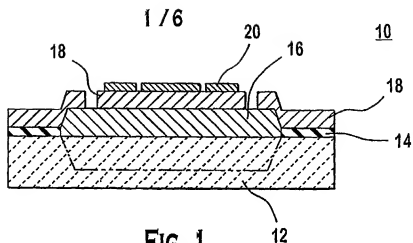
14. The method of claim 13, wherein the providing comprises reflecting the light beam without a beam splitter.

15. A method of fabricating a deformable optical element on a silicon substrate, the method comprising:

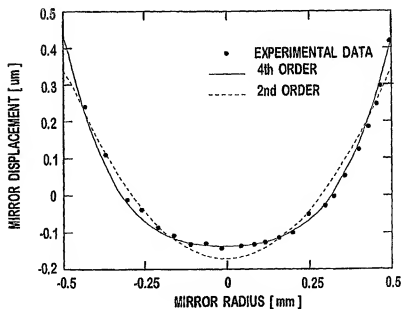
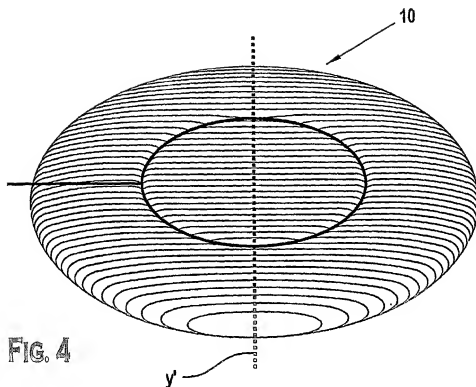
forming a di-electric composite member that has a parabolic surface of curvature formed by a sectioned portion of a parabolic reflector when the composite member is energized by at least one electrical conductive material.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the forming comprises providing a generally oval boundary that connects to the parabolic surface of curvature.

17. The method of claim 15, wherein the forming comprises:
coupling a phosphosilicate glass layer to the silicon substrate between the silicon substrate and a nitride layer;
adhering a metallic layer on the nitride layer; and
removing the phosphosilicate glass layer to provide the air gap.



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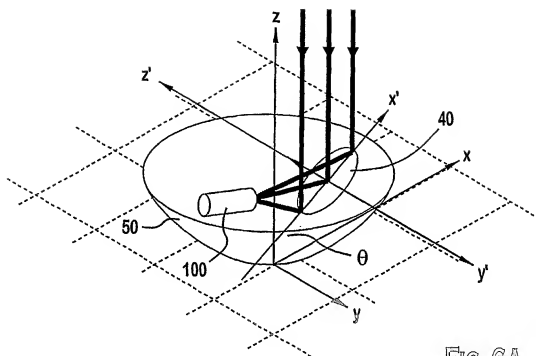
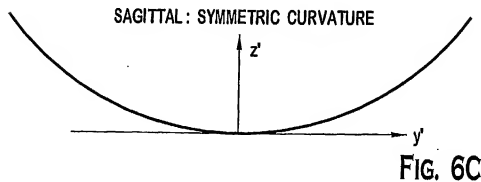
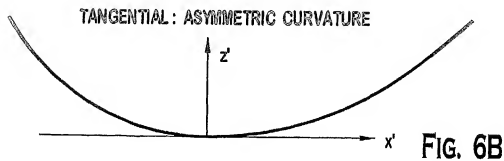


FIG. 6A



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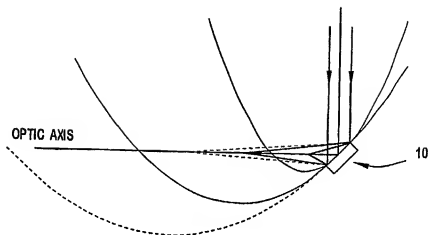


FIG. 6D

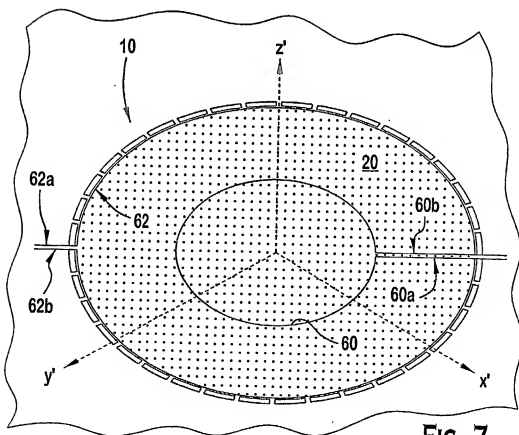


FIG. 7

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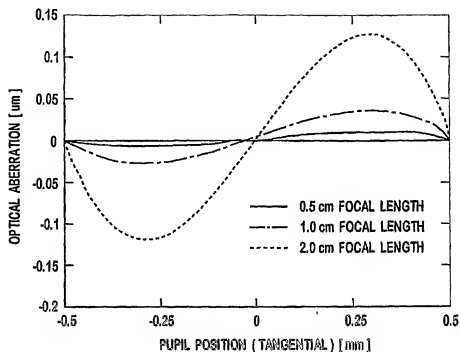


FIG. 8

70 mm EFFECTIVE FOCUS TANGENTIAL AND SAGITTAL OPTICAL ABERRATION

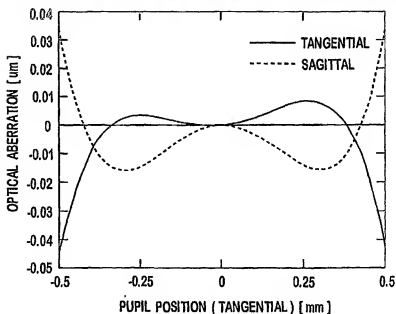


FIG. 9A

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50 mm EFFECTIVE FOCUS TANGENTIAL AND SAGITTAL OPTICAL ABERRATION

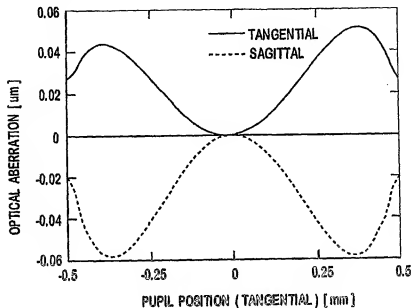


FIG. 9B

36 mm EFFECTIVE FOCUS TANGENTIAL AND SAGITTAL OPTICAL ABERRATION

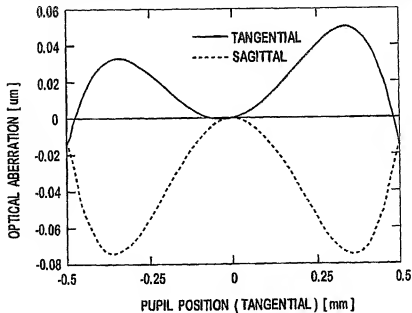


FIG. 9C

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY-BOZEMAN** [US/US];
304 Montana Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **HIMMER, Phillip**,
A. [US/US]; Montana State University-Bozeman, 304
Montana Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717 (US). **DICKEN-**
SHEETS, David, L. [US/US]; Montana State Univer-
sity-Bozeman, 304 Montana Hall, Bozeman, MT 59717
(US).

(74) Agents: **VEITENHEIMER, Erich, E., III et al.**; Morgan,
Lewis & Bockius, LLP, 1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW,
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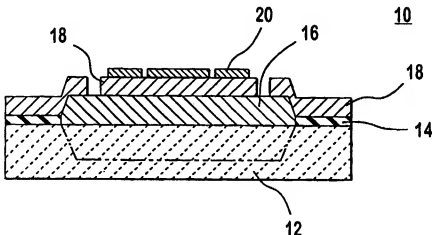
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(54) Title: **OFF-AXIS VARIABLE FOCUS AND ABERRATION CONTROL MIRRORS AND METHOD**



(57) Abstract: An optical element (Fig. 1) with multi-layer composites (12, 14, 16, 18) that deforms to reduce optical aberrations in off-axis optic. Methods are also described in relation to the optical element.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US04/01896

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

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 US CL : 359/223, 224, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 359/223, 224, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
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Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
 EAST, BRS, Derwin

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 6,108,121 A (MANSELL et al) 22 August 2000 (22.08.2000), Fig. 1 and column 4.	1, 6-17
X, P	US 6,739,730 B2 (KOBAYASHI) 25 May 2004 (25.05.2004), columns 3-6.	1-5

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

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Jose Dees

Telephone No. 571-272-1569